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CWLA VOLUNTARY MEMBER AGENCY INCOME

1977-78

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X-14

November, 1978

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the amount and sources of income received by CWLA accredited and provisional voluntary member agencies for use in the fiscal year ending between June 1, 1977 and May 31, 1978. Nearly 60% of the agencies reported for calendar year 1977. For close to one-fourth the fiscal year closes June 30. September 30 was the only other recurrent closing date, though at least one agency has a fiscal year ending in every month except February, July and August. (Not all agencies reported for the exact period intended, but for only a handful were the dates covered more than a month earlier or later than the period of interest.)

For nearly a decade the League conducted biennial studies of agency income, the latest of which appeared in 1975. [1] In 1976 a survey was made, inquiring principally about income from government sources and from federated funds received in 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1975. [2] The survey reported here covered the same items of information as the earlier biennial surveys, which includes that included in the special report just mentioned.

As in the past, except for the 1976 study, information on agencies that are members of both the Family Service Association of America and CWLA were obtained from the agencies' Yearly Reports to FSAA. Data are included here on 68 of the 72 joint member agencies. In July 1978 a memorandum was sent to the 173 CWLA agencies not affiliated with FSAA, requesting completion of a one-page report form, which appears at the end of this report. Usable replies were received from 153 of these agencies, of which 30 offer services to families as well as to children. Thus data are available for a total of 221 agencies, or 90% of a potential total of 245. They include 123 child welfare agencies and 98 child and family agencies, of which 68 are members of both FSAA and CWLA.

Although the report forms used by the two nationals differ considerably, data comparable to most of the items on the CWLA form can be extracted from the FSAA form. Certain items have to be combined into single totals for comparability: 1) reimbursements from clients for direct care costs and fees from clients for service (see items A-6 and A-7 on the CWLA form); and 2) governmental payments for service on a case-by-case basis and other income from governmental sources (see items B-1 and B-2 on the CWLA form). [3] In Tables 2 and 3 of the report, which relate only to child welfare agencies, the more detailed breakdown is given.

It should be emphasized that this report concerns income for current purposes only, and so excludes such items as endowments, gifts and bequests, and gains or losses on investment transactions.

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1. Haring, Barbara L., CWLA Voluntary Member Agency Income: 1974-75, Child Welfare League of America, November 1975.

2. Haring, Barbara L., Special Report on Funding of CWLA Voluntary Agency Members: 1960-1975, Child Welfare League of America, n.d.

3. The reader will find further detail on the comparability of items on the two forms in the 1975 report cited in footnote 1.

A Note on the Median

Considerable use is made of the median in this report, since it is a better reflection of the experience of the typical agency than the mean or conventional average, which is strongly influenced by extreme values. The median indicates the midpoint of a distribution, the value that lies in the middle when a series of values are arranged in order from the lowest to the highest. If there are 15 values or measurements, the median is the 8th from the top or from the bottom. If there are 14, the median is halfway between the 7th and the 8th. The mean income of the five agencies listed below is $542,083. This figure is heavily weighted by Agency 5 with an income several times that of any of the others. The median income of the five agencies is $331,695, which is much closer to the typical income within the group.

Agency 1	$ 240,018
Agency 2	326,308
Agency 3	331,695 = Median
Agency 4	405,980
Agency 5	1,406,415
Total	$2,710,416
Mean	542,083

The smaller the number of "cases"--in this instance, agencies--the greater the effect on the mean of a few extreme values.

Plan of the Report

Tables 1 to 4 present national data for 1977-78 for the U.S. participating agencies. Table 1 covers all of these agencies, Tables 2 and 3 concern the 118 child welfare agencies, and Table 4 refers to the 97 child and family agencies.

Table 5 contains current data by region for all agencies, and separately for child welfare and child and family agencies. Table 6 gives the percentage of income from each major source for all agencies by region.

The respondents include 6 Canadian agencies. As in previous reports, data from the Canadian agencies have not been combined with income figures for U.S. agencies because of the dissimilarity of funding patterns of Canadian and U.S. agencies. This difference is apparent in the fact that only 52% of U.S. agency income but 97% of Canadian agency income was received from governmental sources. Summary data for the Canadian agencies appear in Tables 5 and 6 only. Unless otherwise noted, tables and text refer to the U.S. agencies.

Because the participating agencies differ somewhat from survey to survey, amounts of income cannot be compared for the total reporting groups in successive surveys. Percentages of income derived from various sources and the median percentage received are less affected by change in the composition of the reporting group than are actual amounts. Some comparisons with 1974-75 are made, therefore, in the text accompanying Tables 1-6 of the relative contribution of income from various sources.

Tables 7 and 8 offer selected data from 136 agencies for which data are available for four earlier years beginning with 1960, as well as for 1977-78.

It is to be hoped that the report will be useful to agency executives and board members interested in trends in funding and in the relation of their own agency experience to these trends.

Table 1

Amount, Percent and Median Percent of Income Received by 215 Child Welfare and Child and Family Agencies in the U.S.

Source of Income	No. of Agencies Receiving Income from Source	Amount Received	Percent of Total Income	Median Percent*
Total Non-Governmental	215	$115,453,566	47.8	59.9
1. Federated Funds	194	54,313,077	22.4	26.5
a. United Way	182	44,527,531	18.4	25.5
b. Sectarian Federations	52	9,785,546	4.1	11.2
2. Contributions, Gifts, Income from Independent Agency Fund-Raising Efforts	193	14,144,095	5.9	2.2
3. Grants from Foundations for Current Purposes	88	4,475,989	1.9	1.8
4. Income for Current Purposes from Endowments, Other Agency Investments or Trusts	180	21,615,328	8.9	4.6
5. Reimbursements from Clients for Direct Care Costs and Fees from Clients for Service	179	14,921,378	6.2	7.1
6. Reimbursements/Payments from Voluntary Agencies, Organizations, Insurance Carriers, or Individuals	75	2,983,277	1.2	1.8
7. Income from Other Non-Governmental Sources	84	3,000,422	1.2	0.7
Total Governmental	198	126,146,174	52.2	46.4
Total Income	215	$241,599,740	100.0	

*Median percent of income only for agencies receiving any income from source. Number of agencies included in calculation of each median appears in first column.

SURVEY FINDINGS

Total Income Received by 215 U.S. Agencies (Table 1)

The 118 child welfare and 97 child and family agencies in the U.S. received total income of nearly $242 million. For the first time non-governmental sources furnished less than half this total (47.8%). From the righthand column showing median percents, it may be noted, however, that the typical agency received nearly three-fifths of its income from non-governmental sources (59.9%).

Income from federated funds made up close to half of all non-governmental income--about 22% of total income of all reporting agencies and about 27% of the income of the typical agency. These figures indicate a continuing decrease in the proportion of agency support from United Way and sectarian federations, as the comparable figures for 1974-75 were 27% and 41%.

Other major non-governmental sources were 1) income from endowments, investments or trusts--9%, 2) client reimbursements and fees--6%, and contributions--6%. As indicated in the lefthand column, most of the agencies received some income from each of these sources. Foundation grants and reimbursements from other voluntary organizations were received by only a minority of the agencies, and each composed less than 2% of total income. The proportions of income from these five sources showed little change from the previous reporting period.

As the role of income from federated funds has declined, the role of governmental funds has mounted. Government funds made up 49% of the total in 1974-75 and 52% in 1977-78. For the typical agency the increase in the proportion of income from government funds was much more striking; the median in 1974-75 was only 30% as compared with 46% in the current survey.

Income Reported by Child Welfare Agencies (Tables 2 and 3)

The funding patterns of child welfare and child and family agencies differ sufficiently to call for separate analysis. The 118 child welfare agencies reported total income of $152 million. As in 1974-75, only $4 out of every $10 were received from non-governmental sources. Although the overall percentage changed little, the median percentage dropped from 53% to 46%.

Federated funds accounted for about 13% of total income, slightly less than in 1974-75 and little more than half the percentage for all reporting agencies (as shown in Table 1). Investment income (11%), contributions (8%), and client reimbursements and fees (5%) represented about the same proportions of income as in 1974-75.

All but four of the child welfare agencies received governmental funds, totaling $89 million or 59% of all income. As Table 3 shows, over $79 million of these funds were reported as payments for service on a case-by-case basis. The remaining $10 million were received as grants for research or special projects. The data in this table should be regarded as approximate only because of probable inconsistency in reporting this major division, and because some agencies did not furnish a breakdown of payments for service.

Table 2

Amount, Percent and Median Percent of Income Received by 118 Child Welfare Agencies in the U.S.

Source of Income	No. of Agencies Receiving Income from Source	Amount Received	Percent of Total Income	Median Percent *
Total Non-Governmental	118	$ 62,664,339	41.2	45.8
1. Federated Funds	100	19,340,692	12.7	12.8
a. United Way	91	15,786,297	10.4	14.5
b. Sectarian Federations	24	3,554,395	2.3	5.9
2. Contributions, Gifts, Income from Independent Agency Fund-Raising Efforts	100	11,394,433	7.5	3.6
3. Grants from Foundations for Current Purposes	50	3,573,078	2.4	2.0
4. Income for Current Purposes from Endowments, Other Agency Investments or Trusts	105	16,631,365	10.9	7.7
5. Client Reimbursements and Fees	85	7,861,286	5.2	5.0
a. Reimbursements for Direct Care Costs (foster care, day care, etc.)	49	3,092,897	2.0	3.0
b. Fees (adoption, casework, counseling, etc.)	61	4,768,389	3.1	3.2
6. Reimbursements/Payments from Voluntary Agencies, Organizations, Insurance Carriers, or Individuals	38	1,572,820	1.0	1.2
7. Other Non-Governmental Sources	59	2,290,665	1.5	0.7
Total Governmental	114	89,295,451	58.8	55.8
Total Income	118	$151,959,790	100.0	

*Median percent of income only for agencies receiving any income from source. Number of agencies included in calculation of each median appears in first column.

Table 3

Amount, Percent and Median Percent of Income from Governmental Sources Received by 118 Child Welfare Agencies in the U.S.

Source of Income	No. of Agencies Receiving Income from Source	Amount Received	Percent of Total Income	Median Percent*
Total from Governmental Sources	114	$89,294,451	58.8	55.8
1. Payments for Service on Case-by-Case Basis	104	79,489,565	52.3	60.4
Day Care	29	4,690,195	3.1	7.0
Foster Family and Group Home Care	53	22,157,316	14.6	13.1
Institutional Care, Residential Treatment	67	41,848,241	27.5	54.2
Other and Unspecified	16	10,743,853	7.0	29.9
2. Other Income from Government (grants for research, special projects, etc.)	76	9,805,886	6.4	4.2

*Median percent of income only for agencies receiving any income from source. Number of agencies included in calculation of each median appears in first column.

The largest reported component of payments for service covered institutional care and residential treatment ($42 million). Payments for this service were reported by 67 agencies, and the payments amounted to over half (54%) of the income of the typical agency in this group. Payments for foster family or group home care were reported by 53 agencies. These payments totaled only about half those for institutional care, and they amounted to only 13% of the income of the typical agency receiving them. Payments for day care, which were much less common, composed but 3% of total child welfare agency income and 7% of the income of the typical recipient agency.

Table 4

Amount, Percent and Median Percent of Income Received by 97 Child and Family Agencies in the U.S.

Source of Income	No. of Agencies Receiving Income from Source	Amount Received	Percent of Total Income	Median Percent*
Total Non-Governmental	97	$52,789,227	58.9	75.7
1. Federated Funds	94	34,972,385	39.0	54.1
a. United Way	91	28,741,234	32.1	46.4
b. Sectarian Federations	28	6,231,151	7.0	21.4
2. Contributions, Gifts, Income from Independent Agency Fund-Raising Efforts	93	2,749,662	3.1	1.3
3. Grants from Foundations for Current Purposes	38	902,911	1.0	1.8
4. Income for Current Purposes from Endowments, Other Agency Investments or Trusts	75	4,983,963	5.6	1.7
5. Reimbursements from Clients for Direct Care Costs and Fees from Clients for Service	94	7,060,092	7.9	9.2
6. Reimbursements/Payments from Voluntary Agencies, Organizations, Insurance Carriers, or Individuals	37	1,410,457	1.6	2.0
7. Other Non-Governmental	25	709,757	0.8	0.5
Total Governmental	84	36,850,723	41.1	29.3
Total Income	97	$89,639,950	100.0	

*Median percent of income only for agencies receiving any income from source. Number of agencies included in calculation of each median appears in first column.

Income Reported by Child and Family Agencies (Table 4)

Child and family agencies continue to receive nearly 60% of their income from non-governmental sources, and for the typical agency the figure is over 75%. Since federated funds are the principal non-governmental source for both child welfare and child and family agencies, such funds play a much larger role in the income of the latter agencies. They amounted to 39% of total income in 1977-78, compared with 13% for the child welfare agencies.

Client reimbursements and fees accounted for a little higher proportion of child and family agency income (8%) than of child welfare agency income (5%), while investment income (6%) and contributions (3%) composed smaller proportions than in child welfare agencies where the figures were 11% and 8%, respectively.

Government funds, received by 84 of the child and family agencies, totaled $37 million or 41% of total income for the group, with the typical recipient of government funds deriving 29% of its income from this source. Because of differences in the FSAA and CWLA reporting forms, data comparable to those in Table 3 are available only for the 30 child and family agencies not affiliated with FSAA; they have, therefore, not been compiled for this small group.

Regional Variations in Sources of Income (Tables 5 and 6)

Table 5 shows the total income, median income and percent from government sources for all agencies, child welfare agencies and child and family agencies in each region of the U.S. and in Canada. The total income of $242 million for the 215 agencies in the U.S. represents a mean of $1.1 million per agency, a little higher for the child welfare agency ($1.3 million) than for the child and family agencies ($0.9 million). The income of the typical agency was $678,508, with the median for child welfare agencies ($803,719) about 30% higher than the median for child and family agencies ($619,178). The medians for these two groups were closer than in 1974-75 when the median for child welfare agencies was over twice that for child and family agencies. The apparent change may well reflect difference in the composition of the reporting agencies. The child welfare agencies participating in the current survey included a number of agencies formerly affiliated with the Florence Crittenton Association and now affiliated with CWLA, none of which had an income as high as $700,000.

Considerable regional variation is apparent from Tables 5 and 6, attributable to differences in program and in traditional funding patterns, as well as to the very small number of agencies in some regions. Median income ranged from less than $350,000 in the East South Central region to $1.3 million in the Middle Atlantic region. In four regions the median was higher for child welfare agencies, in three it was higher for child and family agencies, and in two regions the number of agencies of one type or the other was too small to permit computation of a median. In six regions, child welfare agencies derived a larger proportion of their income from governmental funds than did child and family agencies, and in three regions the reverse was true.

Data for the six Canadian agencies appear at the foot of Table 5. With the exception of one child and family agency these are very large agencies, supported principally by government funds. The median income of the six was over $2 million, and 97% of total income was received from governmental sources.

Table 5

Total and Median Incomes of Child Welfare and Child and Family Agencies in U.S. and Canada, and Percent of Income Derived from Governmental Sources, By Region

Region*	Type of Agency	Number of Agencies Reporting	Total Income	Median Income	Percent of Income from Gov't. Sources
New England	ALL AGENCIES	32	$22,357,778	444,749	47.1
	Child Welfare	14	11,991,770	510,754	59.6
	Child & Family	18	10,366,008	418,313	32.6
Middle Atlantic	ALL AGENCIES	33	71,749,898	1,327,274	77.0
	Child Welfare	19	49,987,875	1,482,681	82.0
	Child & Family	14	21,762,023	698,891	65.4
East North Central	ALL AGENCIES	58	58,880,547	722,208	42.4
	Child Welfare	27	31,759,997	1,000,696	53.6
	Child & Family	31	27,120,550	432,462	29.4
West North Central	ALL AGENCIES	20	18,602,689	877,808	45.2
	Child Welfare	11	9,373,127	731,416	53.7
	Child & Family	9	9,229,562	1,055,925	36.5
South Atlantic	ALL AGENCIES	21	19,701,192	689,000	34.0
	Child Welfare	11	6,684,840	597,556	32.0
	Child & Family	10	13,016,352	976,160	35.0
East South Central	ALL AGENCIES	10	4,108,764	331,767	48.3
	Child Welfare	6	1,567,640	288,844	38.1
	Child & Family	4	2,541,124	677,991	54.7

*New England Region– Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.
Middle Atlantic Region: New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
East North Central Region: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.
West North Central Region: Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota.
South Atlantic Region: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.
East South Central Region: Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Alabama.

Table 5 (contd.)

Total and Median Incomes of Child Welfare and Child and Family Agencies in U.S. and Canada, and Percent of Income Derived from Governmental Sources, By Region

Region*	Type of Agency	Number of Agencies Reporting	Total Income	Median Income	Percent of Income from Gov't. Sources
West South Central	ALL AGENCIES	12	$12,200,751	$ 585,574	11.6
	Child Welfare	7	10,445,598	621,825	8.7
	Child & Family	5	1,755,153	196,543	28.7
Mountain	ALL AGENCIES	7	3,735,863	509,194	50.4
	Child Welfare	3	1,468,345	**	74.9
	Child & Family	4	2,267,518	535,303	34.6
Pacific	ALL AGENCIES	22	30,262,258	995,326	49.6
	Child Welfare	20	28,680,598	1,075,140	50.1
	Child & Family	2	1,581,660	**	41.4
Total U.S.	ALL AGENCIES	215	241,599,740	678,508	52.2
	Child Welfare	118	151,959,790	803,719	58.8
	Child & Family	97	89,639,950	619,178	41.1
Canada	ALL AGENCIES	6	38,433,674	2,023,437	96.9
	Child Welfare	5	38,270,942	2,838,706	97.2
	Child & Family	1	162,732	**	23.2

*West South Central Region: Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma.
Mountain Region: Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Montana and Idaho.
Pacific Region: California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska and Hawaii.

**Medians not calculated because of small N's.

Table 6

Percent of Total Income from Major Sources, by Region
221 Child Welfare and Child and Family Agencies in the U.S. and Canada

Region	Govern-mental	Non-Governmental			
		Federated Funds	Investments	Client Fees and Reimbursements	Contribu-tions
New England	47.1	19.5	19.7	5.1	6.1
Middle Atlantic	77.0	9.2	6.8	1.5	2.8
E. North Central	42.4	32.2	7.7	8.4	4.8
W. North Central	45.2	30.3	7.8	9.7	4.6
South Atlantic	34.0	44.0	3.2	11.5	4.3
E. South Central	48.3	31.0	4.2	8.4	3.2
W. South Central	11.6	30.0	26.3	14.7	12.7
Mountain	50.4	32.2	0.5	7.5	8.1
Pacific	49.6	13.0	7.7	4.2	14.0
Total U.S.	52.2	22.4	8.9	6.2	5.9
Canada	96.9	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3

For each region of the U.S. and for Canada, Table 6 gives the percentage of total income obtained from the five sources, each of which accounted for more than 5% of total agency income. Let us look at the individual regions to see where they depart from the overall picture.

For New England (32 agencies) the distribution is fairly close to that for all of the United States, with the exception of investment income, which contributed nearly 20%, compared with 9% for the U.S.

The 33 Middle Atlantic agencies derived more than three-fourths of their income from government funds, as a consequence of the long established pattern of purchase of service by public agencies in New York and Pennsylvania. Conversely, they received less than a tenth of their income from federated funds, and less than 2% from client payments.

The 58 agencies in the East North Central region received only 42% of their income from government sources and over 32% from federated funds, compared with overall figures of 52% and 22%.

The 20 agencies in the West North Central region vary only slightly from the U.S. picture, as do the 10 in the East South Central region.

The South Atlantic region (21 agencies) shows the reverse of the general distribution, with only 34% of income from governmental sources but 44% from federated funds. It is relatively low on investment income, and relatively high on client fees and reimbursements.

The 12 agencies in the West South Central region are most discrepant from the nationwide figures, with only 12% of income from government sources, 13% from contributions, 26% from investments and 15% from client payments.

Federated funds made up 32% of the income of the 7 mountain region agencies, but these agencies had practically no investment income.

The 22 agencies in the Pacific region, on the other hand, received only 13% of their income from federated funds, but they had the highest proportion of income from contributions (14%). This was the only region with a substantial percentage (6.7%) from foundation grants, an item not included in Table 6 because it constituted less than 2% of all agency income. This last finding is a good example of the way idiosyncratic factors can affect regional data, for foundation grants to one agency in the Pacific region actually amounted to about 5% of the income of all agencies in the region.

Changes in Income Since 1960--133 Agencies (Tables 7 and 8)

Although comparisons have been made with 1974-75 in earlier sections of this report, differences in the composition of the reporting group make for some difficulty in interpreting apparent changes. For the Special Report referred to in footnote 2 data were assembled for 153 agencies for four years from 1960 to 1975. Of this group 133 agencies participated in the survey reported here--77 child welfare and 56 child and family agencies. Tables 7 and 8 present data for these agencies.

Child welfare agency income increased from $29.5 million in 1960 to $119.4 million in 1977-78. The proportion represented by federated funds dropped from 30.8% to 13.1% over this period, while the proportion from government funds rose from 28.2% to 60.0%. "All other" income decreased steadily as a percentage of the total.

The income of child and family agencies increased at an even faster rate, from $10.1 million in 1960 to $50.4 in 1977-78. In each reporting period, the percentage of income from federated funds was much higher than for child welfare agencies, but it decreased from 67.8% in 1960 to 41.8% for the latest reporting period. Government funds, consistently a lower proportion of child and family than of child welfare agency income, increased from only 8.5% in 1960 to 35.2% in 1977-78.

Table 8 shows the percentage change in total income, income from federated funds and income from government funds from 1975 to 1977-78 for these same agencies. Total income rose 33.4%, with the rise much steeper for child and family agencies (48.7%) than for child welfare agencies (27.8%). The child and family agencies showed much greater gains in both federated funds (37.8% versus 8.7%) and in income from governmental sources (58.3% and 40.0%).

Table 7

Amount and Percent of Income from Federated Funds and Government Funds: 1960 to 1977-78
77 Child Welfare and 56 Child and Family Agencies

Source	1960 Amount (000)	1960 %*	1965 Amount (000)	1965 %*	1970 Amount (000)	1970 %*	1975 Amount (000)	1975 %*	1977-78 Amount (000)	1977-78 %*
Child Welfare Agencies										
1. Federated Funds	$ 9,097	30.8	$11,493	28.2	$13,945	22.7	$14,438	15.4	$15,693	13.1
a. United Way	6,757	22.9	8,539	21.0	11,058	18.0	11,508	12.3	13,116	11.0
b. Sectarian Federations	2,340	7.9	2,954	7.2	2,887	4.7	2,930	3.1	2,577	2.1
2. Government	8,339	28.2	12,828	31.5	25,277	41.1	51,206	54.8	71,677	60.0
3. All Other	12,088	40.9	16,425	40.3	22,215	36.2	27,783	29.7	32,076	26.9
Total	29,524	100.0	40,746	100.0	61,436	100.0	93,427	100.0	119,446	100.0
Child and Family Agencies										
1. Federated Funds	6,874	67.8	8,813	63.3	11,945	55.1	15,291	45.1	21,079	41.8
a. United Way	5,801	57.2	7,353	52.8	9,878	45.6	12,054	35.6	17,462	34.6
b. Sectarian Federations	1,072	10.6	1,460	10.5	2,066	9.5	3,237	9.5	3,617	7.2
2. Government	862	8.5	1,606	11.5	4,270	19.7	11,198	33.1	17,722	35.2
3. All Other	2,400	23.7	3,507	25.2	5,450	25.2	7,389	21.8	11,596	23.0
Total	10,137	100.0	13,927	100.0	21,665	100.0	33,878	100.0	50,397	100.0

*All percents were computed before rounding dollar amounts.

Table 8

Changes in Total Income, Income from Federated Funds, and Government Funds: 1975 and 1977-78

77 Child Welfare and 56 Child and Family Agencies

Source	Year	All Agencies		Child Welfare Agencies		Child and Family Agencies	
		Amount Received (000)	Percent Change	Amount Received (000)	Percent Change	Amount Received (000)	Percent Change
Total Income	1975	$127,304	+33.4	$ 93,427	+27.8	$ 33,878	+48.8
	1977-78	169,843		119,446		50,397	
Federated Funds	1975	29,728	+23.7	14,438	+ 8.7	15,291	+37.8
	1977-78	36,772		15,693		21,079	
Government Funds	1975	62,404	+43.3	51,206	+40.0	11,198	+58.3
	1977-78	89,399		71,677		17,722	

Summary

1. Reports from 215 CWLA voluntary member agencies in the U.S. showed total income for current purposes for the fiscal year ending between June 1, 1977 and May 31, 1978 of $242 million. Six Canadian agencies reported an additional $2 million.

2. Income from government sources for the first time composed over half the total--52% compared with 49% in 1974-75. Income from federated funds provided 22% of the total, compared with 27% in 1974-75. Investment income (9%), client fees and reimbursements (6%) and contributions (6%) accounted for most of the remaining income. These three percentages have remained fairly constant for several years.

3. The 118 child welfare agencies received 59% of their income from governmental sources, about the same proportion as in 1974-75. Federated funds account for 13% of their income, with investment income (11%), contributions (8%) and client payments (5%) accounting for most of the rest.

4. The 97 child and family agencies derived 41% of their income from government sources. Federated funds amounted to almost as large a percentage (39%), followed by client payments (8%), contributions (7%) and investment income (6%).

5. The median child welfare agency income was $803,719 and the median child and family agency income was $619,178, but in some regions the child and family agency median was higher than the child welfare agency median. The percent of total income from government funds ranged from 12% in the West South Central region to 77% in the Middle Atlantic region. The Canadian agencies received 97% of their income from government sources.

6. A sub-group of 77 child welfare agencies showed an increase in total income from $30 million in 1960 to $119 million in 1977-78. Over these 18 years the proportion derived from federated funds dropped from 31% to 13%, while the proportion from government funds increased from 28% to 60%.

7. A sub-group of 56 child and family agencies experienced a rise in total income from $10 million to $50 million since 1960. The proportion from federated funds decreased from 68% to 42%, and the proportion from government funds rose from 9% to 35%.

8. Since 1975 the 77 child welfare agencies had much smaller increases in total income, income from federated funds, and income from governmental sources than did the 56 child and family agencies.

Return one copy to Research Center, Child Welfare League of America, 67 Irving Place, N.Y, N.Y. 10003, not later than September 8, 1978.

SOURCES OF INCOME FOR CURRENT PURPOSES

Agency_____ City_____ State_____

Income for fiscal year begun_____ and ended_____

Be sure to report all income, restricted or unrestricted, received for current agency operation.

A. INCOME FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL SOURCES

↘ ROUND FIGURES TO NEAREST DOLLAR

1. Income from United Way. (Enter here all income actually received directly from chest or fund in year reported. Do not deduct any money actually received but returned at end of year.) A-1 $_____

2. Income from Sectarian Federation(s). Enter here all income actually received from sectarian federation(s), regardless of source of income of federation. Do not deduct any money actually received but returned at end of year.) A-2 _____

3. Contributions, Gifts, Income from Independent Agency Fund-Raising Efforts (available for current purposes). A-3 _____

4. Grants from Foundations for Current Purposes. A-4 _____

5. Income for Current Purposes from Endowments, Other Agency Investments, or Trusts. A-5 _____

6. Reimbursements from Clients for Direct Care Costs. (Include reimbursements for foster care, day care, homemaker service or other direct care costs. Do not include fees for adoption, casework counseling or reimbursements received from public or voluntary agencies.) A-6 _____

7. Fees from Clients for Service. (Include fees received for adoption, casework counseling, etc.) A-7 _____

8. Reimbursements or Payments Received from Voluntary Agencies, Organizations, Insurance Carriers, or Individuals (other than clients and central fund-raising bodies). A-8 _____

9. Other. (Include dues from agency membership groups.) A-9 _____

Total Income for Current Purposes from Non-Governmental Sources. (Total of A-1 through A-9) A-10 $_____

B. INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTAL SOURCES

1. Payments for Service on Case-by-Case Basis. B-1 $_____

If possible please specify payments included in above total (B-1) for the following:

a. Day care services $_____

b. Foster family or group home care _____

c. Institutional care or residential treatment _____

2. All Other Income from Governmental Sources Not Covered by B-1 (including grants for research, special projects, or other purposes.) B-2 _____

Total Income for Current Purposes from Governmental Sources (Total of B-1 and B-2) B-3 $_____

C. TOTAL INCOME FOR CURRENT PURPOSES FROM ALL SOURCES (A-10 + B-3) C $_____

CWLA